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DEUTSCHLAND IS NOW ON ITS WAY VERDUN IS AGAIN CENTER OF ATTACK

Will Reach Old Point, Va., at Late Hour This Afternoon.

Germans Make Many Assaults, But Are Repulsed by the French.

Baltimore, Aug. 2.—Last reported as passing Solomon's island at 2:30 o'clock this morning, the next word of the German merchant submarine Deutschland which sailed from port last evening for Germany is expected to come from some point in lower Chesapeake bay. Solomon's island is about eighty miles from the Virginia capes.

The Solomon's island dispatch said that the Deutschland was steaming at a speed of about 16 knots an hour; that there was no indication when she would stop and that it seemed she was going right down to the capes.

If this proves true, the Deutschland should be sighted at Old Point, Va., or at some point of observation in that neighborhood early this forenoon.

The sailing plans of the Deutschland were a carefully guarded secret but when she left Baltimore there was a belief that she would proceed direct to Newport News. On the other hand there was an expectation in some quarters that the submersible would seek a quiet cove or inlet somewhere in lower Chesapeake bay and there await a favorable opportunity to make a dash through the allies' blockade off the capes.

Baltimore, Aug. 1.—The Deutschland sailed late this afternoon—home-ward bound.

Such is Germany's answer to the waiting world.

Slipping along the surface of the water like a slim green water snake, her own power kicking her forward, the little U-boat dropped down the Patuxent river shortly before 6 o'clock.

Pro-German or pro-ally, no man who saw her could help breathing in his heart of hearts a little prayer of Godspeed.

She seemed so tiny and so fragile, as compared to the big hulks around her, and yet so bold and defiant as she went, catching the water with her green nose and flitting it high in the air in white beads that no man could possibly find it in him to wish her harm.

Her captain, the brave Koenig, the weather-beaten little mariner who brought the Deutschland safely into port when all the world said such a thing could not possibly be done, stood in the conning tower as the U-boat crawled to sea. Beside him stood the Baltimore pilot, who was showing the way out.

Thousands Cheer.

The men of the crew were scattered along the deck. They waved their hands and their caps, when people on passing vessels waved at them. Everybody—thousands—did that. Whistles tooted and voices whooped as the green boat floated down the river.

Tonight the Deutschland is a shapeless lump far out on the work waters of Chesapeake bay. The green nose still is boldly scattering the spray on the maritime path that leads down to the Virginia capes.

It is there the enemies of the little green boat are waiting to pounce upon her—the war boats of the allies.

Everybody was thinking of them as the Deutschland left the town of Baltimore this afternoon.

In a number of industries in Germany thousands of foreign laborers have been imported, chiefly from the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Owing to the high prices of coal, thousands of acres of peas are being cut in Ireland, and many public institutions are accepting tenders for turf instead of coal.

FUNSTON TO DRIVE OUT THE LIARS

Correspondents on the Border Who Have Proved a Pest Must Go.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 1.—General Funston tonight sent to the war department at Washington a telegram announcing his intention to rid the various guardmen camps of newspaper correspondents who send out false accounts of conditions in the camps. He referred to such correspondents as "pests" and said he had endured them as long as he purposed to.

An order has been sent to all district commanders along the border covering future action against newspaper men sending out dispatches in each instance the offender will be tried by a special court of militia officers from his state. If found guilty he will be ordered from camp.

"The great mass of the guardmen are standing the hardships of camp life well," said General Funston, "and have no cause for complaint. It is only mollycoddles and sissies who kick. These are ones that tell tales to special correspondents."

The general's telegram, which was sent to the adjutant general, said: "I wish to call attention of the war department to the carnival of lying being indulged in by many correspondents who accompanied the state troops to the border. I have never seen or heard of anything that approached it for sheer maliciousness and shamelessness."

"While there are honorable exceptions, many of these correspondents are men of no judgment or balance or have so little experience of the world that they have no sense of balance or proportion. Ordinarily inconveniences or privations that to a man with real soldierly instincts are merely subjects for jokes are magnified by them into most distressing stories."

RAILROAD MEN FAVOR A STRIKE

New York, Aug. 1.—Ballots of one-fourth of the 400,000 members of four railroad brotherhoods, who are voting on the question of calling a general strike on 235 railroads, have been canvassed and they were virtually unanimously in favor of a strike, it was learned tonight.

The ballots counted here today were received from the eastern and southeastern territories and it is expected the count in these districts will be completed tomorrow. Chairmen of the general workers on railroads west of Chicago and the Mississippi river, will report here, it was said, not later than Saturday. Many of them are expected Thursday.

Timothy Shea, assistant president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, who is in charge of the staff of fifty men counting the ballots, said tonight it will take fully five days to count the votes from all territories. About 650 chairmen will report here, he said.

When the complete vote has been counted, probably on Saturday or Monday, Mr. Shea said, there will be a meeting here of the national conference committee of railways and the result will be submitted by the brotherhood officials. Negotiations then will be conducted in the hope that a satisfactory settlement may be reached. A strike would be called only if the negotiations failed.

"The railway employees are not asking an increase in pay, but only a shorter working day for the same wages for which they are now giving ten hours' service," said Mr. Shea.

UNITED STATES NAVY STATUS

Poorly Supplied With Flag Officers When Compared With Foreign Nations.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Compared with foreign navies, the United States navy is but poorly supplied with flag officers, according to testimony today by Rear Admiral Badger, retired of the general board, before the house conference considered the naval bill. He said the United States has 129 rear admirals and Japan more than sixty compared with provision for 21 and 164 in the American navy proposed by a senate amendment to the senate's naval bill. The general board's estimates, the admiral said, would require 40 rear admirals for the present fleet at war strength.

Admiral Badger opposed senate amendments limiting the ratio of officers to enlisted personnel and providing for rear admiral in the staff corps.

Chaplain Bayard asked the house conferees to favor a special bureau of chaplains with its chief a rear admiral.

SERBIANS REPULSE BULGARS NORTH OF SEVRITNA

Paris, Aug. 1.—The Serbian press bureau at Corfu has issued the following communication:

"At Moglenia on July 15 our troops engaged in combat with the Bulgarians around the advance positions which the latter held in Greek territory."

"On July 24, 25 and 26 we carried the heights north of Sevrina and Rove (Jouvil) and also the slopes of Stropinske. On July 26 and 27 the Bulgarians attacked our troops with small effectives on the positions north and northeast of Stropinske. They were repulsed with appreciable losses, leaving before our positions quite a large number of dead as well as rifles and other material."

"Calm prevails on the rest of the front occupied by our troops, whose morals is perfect."

Read the Classified Ads.

HUGHES TO SPEAK IN OGDEN AUG. 24

Day Meeting Will Be Held in Ogden and Evening Meeting in Salt Lake.

New York, Aug. 1.—The itinerary of the trip that Charles E. Hughes will make to the Pacific coast was officially announced today as follows:

"Leave New York Saturday evening, August 5, speak Sunday at Niagara Falls; leave there Monday, August 7, for Detroit where there will be two evening meetings."

On Thursday, August 10, a morning meeting will be held at Grand Forks, N. D., and a night meeting at Fargo. On Friday, August 11, the entire day will be spent in transit to Helena, Mont., where a day meeting will be held on Saturday, August 12. "Sunday, August 13, will be spent at Spokane, and on Monday morning, August 14, an automobile trip will be taken into Idaho, where a morning meeting will be made at Coeur d'Alene. An evening meeting will be held at Spokane, with the departure at night for Tacoma and Seattle. A day meeting will be held on Tuesday, August 15, at Tacoma, and an evening meeting at Seattle. Wednesday, August 16, an evening meeting will be held at Portland, and in the early morning, August 17, departure will be made for San Francisco, where an evening meeting will be held on August 18. The following day, Saturday, August 19, will be spent in San Francisco and early that evening departure will be made for Los Angeles, arriving there early Sunday morning, August 20. The entire Sunday will be spent at Los Angeles and an evening meeting will be held in Los Angeles, Monday, August 21."

"Departure will then be made for Reno, Nev., where an evening meeting will be held Wednesday, August 23. On August 24, a day meeting will be held at Ogden, Utah, and an evening meeting will be held at Salt Lake City. A night meeting will be held Friday, August 25, at Cheyenne. On Saturday, August 26, an evening meeting will be held in Denver. "Departure will be made that evening for Estes Park, Colo., where arrival will be made early Sunday morning. From Sunday, August 27, to Friday, September 1, a vacation period will be had in Estes Park."

"On the evening of September 1, departure will be made for Denver, where a few hours will be spent, and on Saturday, September 2, there will be a brief stop at Topeka, Kansas, for one hour in the afternoon, and an evening meeting in Kansas City, Mo. Departure for St. Louis will be made late Saturday evening, and Sunday will be spent in St. Louis. An evening meeting will be held in St. Louis Monday, September 4, and departure will then be made for Lexington, Ky., where an afternoon meeting will be held September 5, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 6 and 7, will be in transit to Maine where arrival will be made in Portland about noon September 7. The trip provides for rest on Sundays instead of traveling. With only one or two exceptions, in order to make changes, the trip will be made by regular trains."

"The president recalled the events which preceded the declaration of war. He related how the German troops entered French territory, and continued:

"Two years have passed, but amid the fatigues and perils these recollections, my friends, have remained vivid in your souls. Do not let them become obliterated, because it is they which gave to this war its clear significance and bring to light the beauty of your task."

"Instinctively, mutilated France which, during the forty-four years, had imposed silence on her sorrow, understood in 1914 that the foe who was attacking her, blinded by pride and fanaticism by hatred, had no grievance to plead, no right to defend, no menace to ward off. It is in vain that today the aggressors are attempting to falsify history."

"They were at first less knavish and more cynical when they flattered themselves in seeing in the treaties granted by them nothing but common scraps of paper. With insolent frankness they accepted the responsibility of their crime."

ALL-BRITISH ARE TO HAVE OUTING

Lagoon Outing, Ogden and Salt Lake's grand reunion Monday, August 7. Sports, concert and dancing, \$100 worth of prizes awarded. Fare 25c. This is where you will meet all your friends.—Advertisement

GERMAN FORCES ON WEST FRONT

Paris, Aug. 1, 5-10 p. m.—The German army on the western front, according to reliable sources here, consists of 122 divisions, comprising much more than half the German forces in the field. The precise strength of the divisions is unknown, some consisting of two, three and others of three. Two brigade divisions on a war footing have 14,000 men and three brigade divisions 21,000, hence the total strength of the force on this front is assumed to be some where between 1,700,000 and 2,500,000.

Numerous prisoners recently taken are of the 1917 class, that is from 19 to 20 years old.

MODERN WOODMEN AND ROYAL NEIGHBORS

All members of the Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors are earnestly requested to meet at the L. O. O. F. hall Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Business of importance pertaining to both orders. Refreshments and a social hour. Conclude M. W. of A. W. W. L. Crawford, Oracle R. N. of A.—Advertisement

On August 1, 1914, there were 36,880 men and 1,214 women employed in French battlefields, while on April 1, 1916, the figures were 55,949 and 15,022, respectively.

FRENCH SOLDIERS RECEIVE PRAISE

General Joffre Recalls How Heroically the Men of France Have Fought.

Paris, Aug. 2.—The Bulletin des Armees, the official journal of the soldiers of the French army, will publish today copies of letters written by President Poincare, David Lloyd George, British secretary for war, and General Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British troops in France, together with an order of the day issued by General Joffre to the French army on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the war. The order of General Joffre follows:

"Soldiers of the republic: Your third year of fighting has begun. For two years past you have been supporting with unflinching strength the weight of an implacable conflict. You have caused all the plans of our enemies to fail. You have vanquished them on the Marne; you checked them on the Yser, and you beat them in the Ardennes and in the Champagne at a time when they were vainly seeking victory on the plains of Russia. Then your victorious resistance during the battle of five months' duration broke the German effort in front of Verdun."

"Thanks to your stubborn courage the armies of our allies have been enabled to manufacture arms, the weight of which our enemies today are experiencing over the entire front."

"The moment is approaching when under the strength of our mutual aid, the military power of Germany will crumble."

"Soldiers of France, you may be proud of the work you already have accomplished! You have determined to see it through to the end! Victory is certain!"

JOFFRE.

President Poincare wrote:

"For the second time, my friends, we have to commemorate together a soul-stirring anniversary. Two years ago we lived hours that are not to be forgotten. Since then two sections of mankind have been grappling with one another and are fighting amid streams of blood. The nations which have let loose that stupendous catastrophe have not yet completely expiated their act. But justice is on its way."

Teutons Blamed for War.

The president recalled the events which preceded the declaration of war. He related how the German troops entered French territory, and continued:

"Two years have passed, but amid the fatigues and perils these recollections, my friends, have remained vivid in your souls. Do not let them become obliterated, because it is they which gave to this war its clear significance and bring to light the beauty of your task."

"Instinctively, mutilated France which, during the forty-four years, had imposed silence on her sorrow, understood in 1914 that the foe who was attacking her, blinded by pride and fanaticism by hatred, had no grievance to plead, no right to defend, no menace to ward off. It is in vain that today the aggressors are attempting to falsify history."

"They were at first less knavish and more cynical when they flattered themselves in seeing in the treaties granted by them nothing but common scraps of paper. With insolent frankness they accepted the responsibility of their crime."

Unity of France.

"The French people was not deceived. The nation was conscious that there was a cause of legitimate defense. It realized spontaneously that sacred union which is the main condition of victory and which found in the memorable sitting of parliament on the 4th of August, 1914, an imposing consecration."

"The war became immediately, in the whole force of the term, a national war. There is not a Frenchman who remained deaf to the call of his country. When you were called upon to protect your frontiers and save our national soil, you were not only conscious that your material interests were at stake; you knew also that you were going to defend your hearth, that you were going to defend all which constitutes France—traditions, ideals, moral forces, preserved and developed by a nation which will not die."

"Among these French ideals, one of the oldest and most deep-rooted is the horror of injustice. The violence meted out to Serbia and the invasion of Belgium still further enhanced the outburst of your patriotism and fortified your resolution to be victorious. You perceived that the cause of which you had become the champions outmeasured your lives, that it was greater than France herself, that it embraced in reality civilization and humanity."

"It is a new crusade that you have undertaken, a crusade for the law of nations and for the liberty of peoples. The grandeur of your mission has exalted your courage, and you have revealed to the world the true France, that France whose disappearance or humiliation would be a universal calamity and an eternal loss to mankind."

"Your patience and gallantry during long months have restrained the pressure of the German army. The battlefields where you have repulsed the enemy—the Marne, the Yser, Champagne, Aisne, the Meuse, and the Somme—mark so many stages of victory. It is you who have enabled France to organize her equipment and Belgium and Serbia to reconstruct their armies. It is you who have given to England the time to form the admirable divisions which are fighting now at your side. It is you who have given to Russia the means to supply rifles and guns, cartridges and shells to her heroic troops."

"Today, as you see, the allies are beginning to gather the fruits of your perseverance. The Russian army is pursuing the Austrian army in flight. The Germans, attacked at the same time on the eastern and western fronts are engaging everywhere their reserves. British, Russian and French battalions are co-operating in the liberation of our soil."

"The struggle, alas, is not yet ended. It will still be hard, and all of us

Like A Boy at 50 Bubbling Over With Vitality—Taking Iron Did It

Doctor says Nuxated Iron is greatest of all strength builders—Often increases the strength and endurance of delicate, nervous folks 200 per cent, in two weeks' time.

New York, N. Y.—Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact a young man he really was notwithstanding his age. The secret he said was taking iron—nuxated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 careworn and nearly all in. Now at 50 beaming with the buoyancy of youth. As I have said a hundred times over, iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only throw away patent medicines and nauseous concoctions and take simple nuxated iron, I am convinced that the lives of thousands of persons might be saved. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again

and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run-down people who were alling all the while, double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many athletes or prizefighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the fray while many another has gone down to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.—E. Sauer, M. D.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron recommended above by Dr. Sauer is not a patent medicine nor a secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents is widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Only the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy, in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The Manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit \$100.00 any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks' time provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed in this city by A. R. McIntyre Drug Co., and all other druggists. —Advertisement.

must continue working and working unremittently and with fervor. But the superiority of the allies is already apparent to everyone. The scales of fate and protracted oscillations. Now, one of the trays keeps on the ascent; the other is lowering under the burden which nothing will lighten.

"Immortal glory is due to Verdun, which has prepared the combined action of the allied armies. Glory be with you my friends, who have saved France and avenged insulted right!"

The British minister for war, David Lloyd George, briefly refers to the French armies, to the heroic defense of Verdun and to the offensive movement now in progress.

"For two years of defensive," he says, "we prevented the enemy from advancing. At present we are forcing him to evacuate step by step the countries he has profaned and ravaged."

"Our triumph is desired and awaited by the allied nations and by all peoples who worship honor and justice."

AUSTRIAN ARMY NEAR COLLAPSE

The German army is now reduced to the defensive everywhere. The success of the month of July in Picardy is only the beginning of a new era and must assure progressively the triumph of the allies. The task is still long and painful, but the result is not in doubt. This third year of the war will bring the deserved punishment to Germany."

General Sir Douglas Haig, after reviewing the main events of the war, writes:

Russians Have Driven a Wedge Between Germans and Austrians.

London, Aug. 1, 10:20 p. m.—The second anniversary of Germany's declaration of war on Russia finds the relative positions of the belligerent very different from those of the first anniversary. The entente allies now are pursuing a successful offensive on all fronts and the central powers are virtually everywhere on the defensive.

Emperor William celebrated the occasion by the issue of proclamations to his army and navy and people, which breathed a spirit of continued confidence in ultimate victory for Germany.

The operations on the eastern front continue to surpass those in the west in dramatic interest. The military critics express great admiration for the Russian tactics, one of the important objects being isolation of Austrians from the German armies on the Russian front. This, it now is claimed, has been virtually accomplished by the Russians driving a wedge into the Austro-German position along the front of Kovel-Vladimir-Volynsk.

The view here is that if the Germans have thus accepted severance from the Austrians, the most decisive result of the whole of the Russian General Brusiloff's strategy will have been obtained, it being argued by military observers that without German support the Austrian armies will become demoralized and collapse.

Austrians on Lipa Doomed.

The critics say that the Austrian forces between the Lipa and Dniester rivers are doomed. There has been no confirmation of the report received in Rome that Kovel and Vladimir-Volynsk have been evacuated, but Rome is usually well informed on Russian news.

A correspondent with the Russian forces have reported that the roads toward Kovel "are black with the re-

treating enemy." Exactly where General Brusiloff's next blow will fall is not known. The Russians are virtually within the same distance of Kovel and Vladimir-Volynsk and also are pressing closer toward Lemberg.

Since Sunday's combined advance on the Somme line by the British and French, the situation there has been comparatively quiet. The French have sustained the brunt of the German counter-attacks launched against positions captured in this region.

The Germans claim to have driven back the British who had penetrated on a narrow front territory west of the Fourcraux wood and to have repulsed successfully an eightfold French attack in the neighborhood of Maurepas. There has, however, been no important change in the line since the Anglo-French advance last Sunday.

HEAVY RAINS HAMPER TRUCKS

Three Days of Torrential Downpour Hold Up Army Motor Line in Casas Grandes Valley.

Columbus, N. M., Aug. 1.—Three days of torrential rains in the Casas Grandes valley have hampered operation of the army motor truck line to the American field base at Colonia Dublan greatly, according to reports received here today by truckmen. However, the drivers asserted the command has ample supplies.

Other reports indicated that small Carranza forces which operated south and west of the American line in the El Valle district have withdrawn, apparently to enter the bandit campaign along the Chihuahua-Durango border. With the arrival of 500,000 rounds of small ammunition daily target practice has become a routine of the American troops in Mexico.

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Read the Classified Ads.

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